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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/778,034	02/17/2004	Hung Hsiang Hsu	MR2863-152	6163
4586 7590 01/24/2008 ROSENBERG, KLEIN & LEE 3458 ELLICOTT CENTER DRIVE-SUITE 101 ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043			EXAMINER BURROWES, LAWRENCE J	
			ART UNIT 2619	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/778,034

Applicant(s)

HSU, HUNG HSIANG

Examiner

LAWRENCE J. BURROWES

Art Unit

2619

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown et al (6,823,050) hereafter Brown, in view of Chan et al (2001/004637 A1) hereafter Chan.

In claim 1, Brown discloses a network system integrated with SIP call server (see Figure 11 Box 1110, proxy server) and SIP agent client (see Figure 11 Box 1100, SIP client), the network apparatus being Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) structure, the network system being provided between a local device and a network for connecting with at least one remote SIP agent client (see Figure 1, Box 100 is between the local telephone network and the internet), the network system comprising: an SIP processing module electrically connected with the

local connecting port and remote connecting port (see Figure 11 Box 5100, processes the SIP commands), the SIP processing module including: a local SIP agent client for executing at least one SIP agent client program to convert an analog voice signal of the local device into a digital signal and send the digital signal to the remote SIP agent client or convert the digital signal sent from the remote SIP agent client into an analog voice signal and then send the voice signal to the local device (see column 13 lines 61 - column 14 line 53, SIP client sends analog voice streams that are converted by the proxy into digital RTP streams); and an SIP call server for executing at least one SIP call server program, whereby after the local SIP agent client and the remote SIP agent client perform SIP registry and the locations of the local SIP agent client and the remote SIP agent client are linked, the local SIP agent client and the remote SIP agent client can bidirectionally telecommunicate with each other by voice (see column 13 lines 61 - column 14 line 31, the proxy server performs the registering, billing, locating and connection of the call between the local client and remote client).

Brown discloses all the limitations of the claimed invention except at least one local connecting port for coupling with the local device; and a remote connecting port for coupling with the network.

Chan from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches at least one local connecting port for coupling with the local device (see Figure 1 Box 111,

local connection for client); and a remote connecting port for coupling with the network (see Figure 1 Box 124, network port for connecting cable modem).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify/implement the local and remote port of Chan into the SIP device of Brown by connecting the ports to the processor. The motivation to do so would be so that it would increase the flexibility of the device to be used in different network configurations.

For claim 2, Brown discloses all the limitations of the claimed invention except wherein the network system is an ADSL modem, a cable modem, a wireless LAN access point, a network hub or an IP sharer (see paragraph 0046, the network is a cable modem or a hub).

Chan from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches wherein the network system is an ADSL modem, a cable modem, a wireless LAN access point, a network hub or an IP sharer (see paragraph 0046, the network is a cable modem or a hub).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify/implement the cable modem of Chan into the SIP device of Brown by connecting the modem to the port. The motivation to do so would be so that it would increase the flexibility of the device to be used in different network configurations.

For claim 3, Brown discloses all the limitations of the claimed invention except wherein the local device is a computer mainframe, a network hub, an IP phone or a PSTN gateway.

Chan from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches wherein the local device is a computer mainframe, a network hub, an IP phone or a PSTN gateway (see paragraph 0045-0046, the local device is a PC, hub or PSTN gateway).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify/implement the hub of Chan into the SIP device of Brown by connecting the hub to the port. The motivation to do so would be so that it would increase the flexibility of the device to be used in different network configurations.

For claim 4, Brown discloses all the limitations of the claimed invention except wherein the PSTN gateway is connected with at least one telephone, facsimile or PBX.

Chan from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches wherein the PSTN gateway is connected with at least one telephone, facsimile or PBX (see Figure 3, TODN Box is connected to a telephone).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify/implement the TODN Box of Chan into the SIP device of Brown by connecting the TODN Box to the port. The motivation to do

so would be so that it would increase the flexibility of the device to be used in different network configurations.

For claim 5, Brown discloses all the limitations of the claimed invention except wherein the network is an LAN or Internet.

Chan from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches wherein the network is an LAN or Internet (see paragraph 0046, the network is connected to Internet via a cable a modem).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify/implement the Internet connection of Chan into the SIP device of Brown by connecting the Internet to the port. The motivation to do so would be so that it would increase the flexibility of the device to be used in different network configurations.

For claim 6, Brown discloses all the limitations of the claimed invention except wherein the remote device is a computer, a network hub, an IP phone, a PSTN gateway or a VoIP gateway.

Chan from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches wherein the remote device is a computer, a network hub, an IP phone, a PSTN gateway or a VoIP gateway (see paragraph 0045-0046, the local device is a PC, hub or PSTN gateway).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify/implement the hub of Chan into the SIP device of Brown by connecting the hub to the port. The motivation to do so would be so that it would increase the flexibility of the device to be used in different network configurations.

For claim 7, Brown discloses all the limitations of the claimed invention except wherein the PSTN gateway is connected with at least one telephone, facsimile or PBX.

Chan from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches wherein the PSTN gateway is connected with at least one telephone, facsimile or PBX (see Figure 3, TODN Box is connected to a telephone).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify/implement the TODN Box of Chan into the SIP device of Brown by connecting the TODN Box to the port. The motivation to do so would be so that it would increase the flexibility of the device to be used in different network configurations.

For claim 8, Brown discloses all the limitations of the claimed invention except wherein the VoIP gateway is connected with at least one VoIP phone.

Chan from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches wherein the VoIP gateway is connected with at least one VoIP phone (see paragraph 0006, phone gateway or IP phone capable).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify/implement the VoIP phone of Chan into the SIP device of Brown by connecting the hub to the port. The motivation to do so would be so that it would increase the flexibility of the device to be used in different network configurations.

Regarding claim 9, wherein the SIP processing module via the local connecting port controls the transmission of the data packet between the network system and the local device (see Brown column 41 lines 24-64, processor handles communication on the bus).

Regarding claim 10, wherein the SIP processing module via the remote connecting port controls the transmission of the data packet between the network system and the network (see Brown column 41 lines 24-64, processor handles communication on the bus).

Regarding claim 11, wherein the hardware structure of the SIP processing module includes: a microprocessor unit for executing the SIP call server program and SIP agent client program (see Brown Figure 51 Box 5100); a memory unit electrically connected with the microprocessor unit for storing the SIP call server and agent client program to be executed, the transmitted data and the SIP URI of

every client (see Brown Figure 51 Box 5120); and a plurality of transmission units used to bridge the local connecting port or the remote connecting port and the microprocessor unit for transmitting the data packet (see Brown Figure 51 Box 5115, Host to PCI bridge connects the ports to the processor).

For claim 12, Brown discloses all the limitations of the claimed invention except wherein the memory unit is an ROM, a DRAM or a flash Memory.

Chan from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches wherein the memory unit is an ROM, a DRAM or a flash Memory (see Figure 1 Box 116 and 117).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify/implement the memory of Chan into the SIP device of Brown by connecting the memory to the controller. The motivation to do so would be so that the features of device to handle more commands.

For claim 13, Brown discloses all the limitations of the claimed invention except wherein the transmission unit is a broad band modem interface, an Ethernet interface or a wireless LAN interface.

Chan from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches wherein the transmission unit is a broad band modem interface, an Ethernet interface or a wireless LAN interface (see Figure 1, Hub connects to RJ45 Ethernet to cable modem).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify/implement the broad band interface of Chan into the SIP device of Brown by connecting the Ethernet jack to the port. The motivation to do so would be so that it would increase the flexibility of the device to be used in different network configurations.

Regarding claim 14, wherein the SIP call server program is proxy server program, registry server program, location server program, redirect server program or voice mail server program (see Brown column 13 lines 61 - column 14 line 31, the SIP server is a proxy server or voicemail server).

For claim 15, Brown discloses all the limitations of the claimed invention except further comprising: at least one IP phone connecting port for coupling with at least one IP phone; and a voice processing module electrically connected with the IP phone connecting port and the SIP processing module, the voice processing module serving to convert the voice signal of the IP phone into digital signal and convert the digital signal of the SIP processing module into voice signal, whereby by means of the IP phone, a user can directly telecommunicate with the remote SIP agent client by voice.

Chan from the same or similar fields of endeavor teaches further comprising: at least one IP phone connecting port for coupling with at least one IP phone (see paragraph 0006, phone gateway or IP phone capable); and a

voice processing module (dual CODEC) electrically connected with the IP phone connecting port and the SIP processing module (see Figure 1, dual CODEC connected to the controller through an interface), the voice processing module serving to convert the voice signal of the IP phone into digital signal and convert the digital signal of the SIP processing module into voice signal, whereby by means of the IP phone, a user can directly telecommunicate with the remote SIP agent client by voice (see paragraph 0012, user speaks into IP phone and analog voice is converted into digital signal for transmission over IP).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify/implement the IP phone and voice processor of Chan into the SIP device of Brown by connecting the IP phone to a Ethernet port and voice processor to the to main controller. The motivation to do so would be so that it would enhance the features of the device to provide clear voice to the users.

Regarding claim 16, further comprising: a compressing/decompressing processor electrically connected to the IP phone connecting port for compressing/decompressing the voice signal (see Brown Figure 10 Box 920, streaming engine compresses and decompresses voice data); and a digital signal processor electrically connected to the compressing/decompressing processor and the SIP processing module for converting the voice signal into digital signal or converting the digital signal into voice signal (see Brown Figure 10 Box 925, Real Time Streaming Engine processes the voice data).

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Read (WO2002/11400 A1), Schoeneberger et al (7012888), Donovan et al (6615236), Vassilovski et al (6845092), Hardjono (6842449), Moyer et al (2002/0103898), Hansen, II et al (6252944), Elzur (2002/0101965), and Chang et al (2002/0164003).

Examiner's Note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

In the case of amending the claimed invention, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and also to verify and ascertain the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LAWRENCE J. BURROWES whose telephone number is (571) 270-1419. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 5:30am - 2pm EST.


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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edan D. Orgad can be reached on (571) 272-7884. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

LJB



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